FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1880.

Amusemente In-Har. Irondway Opera House-The Strategists. Daly's Theatre-An Arabian Night. Fifth Avenue Theater-Pirates of Penzano Grand Opera House—The Streets of New York Baverly's Theatre—The Galley Slave, Kester & Binl's Garden—Courers, Now York Aquarism—Unde Tom's Cellin, Statings Now York Circus—138 and 138 Studies, Matings. Ribin's Garden-Bearts of Steel. Fork Theatre-Pairfal. Kark Abentes Fairfax.

Standard Theater-Piness Tole.

Sen Francisco Minsteris - Broadway and 19th st.

Theater Comique - Builtan Gasels' Christmas.

Tony Fasger's Theater - Veristy. Matiner.

Laton Square Theater - French Flats.

Setting the Will of the People Defiance.

Waltank's Theatre-She Stoops to Conquer.

Is there a man in the country who im agines that Don Cameron has one sentiment of democracy in his heart? Mr. CAMERON lives in a State where the Government is nomirally popular. In some respects the Constitution Pennsylvania is one of the freest and most democratic, ever drafted. fore the law men are more hearly equal there than in most, of the old thirteen States. And yet Mr. CAMERON, with no popular or Gemocratic sympathies, finds himself occupying the high office of United States Senator from that great and powerful Commonwealth. He saw his father before him for many years occupying the same high office. And yet Mr. SIMON CAMERON, as we understand, was never elected to any public office by the direct vote of the people.

The politics of Pennsylvania are particularly venal; the CAMERONS are rich; and so long as they have been able to treat popular elections as the mere play of children, and to obtain for themselves any votes they require in the Legislature without regard to the wishes of the people, it may not be strange that they should look upon the government of the people as a mere illusive theory designed to flatter the masses.

Now the CAMERONS-the great double team of father and son-have made up their minds that ULYSSES S. GEANT shall be elected for a third term and shall be the next President of the United States.

The first thing required was the control of the National Republican Committee. They got that, and elected Don Cameron Chairman. The next thing they wanted was the Pennsylvania delegation in the Republican National Convention. If the State Convention to name the delegates could be called early and called to meet at Harrisburg it was understood that GRANT delegates would be chosen. Both these points the CAMERONS have carried. The Convention is to meet on the first Wednesday of February -the earliest day ever fixed for such a Convention-and is to meet at Harrisburg.

It cannot be denied that the CAMERONSthe non-believers in the people-have made a pretty strong beginning. The same moneyed and monarchical power-wielded under different but not more democratic names-threatens to unite the delegation from the great State of New York to that from Pennsylvania in support of GRANT for a third term.

Surely there are abundant reasons why the great, democratic, countless populace should take alarm when they see these monarchists, rich and powerful, although numbers few, moving down on their liberties.

If the people would prevent the ultimate establishment of an empire, they cannot stir themselves too soon or too vigorously in opposition to the threatening, first step toward empire, the third term for GRANT.

Very Different Cases.

The case of MARCUS MORTON, the Democratic Governor of Massachusetts who was seated by a Whig Legislature on a majority time. It does not, however, afford a precedent which could have governed or should have governed the action of Dr. Garcelon Mr. Pike as presenting it with any other purpose than to illustrate in a general way the spirit of fairness that ought to prevail

Gov. GARCELON and his Council do not constitute the supreme legislative body of the State of Maine. They have no right or of members of the Legislature of Maine. They have no more power to set aside the forms of law than the local returning officers, the aldermen and clarks of cities, the selectmen of towns, and the assessors of plantations. It is the business of each branch of the Legislature to determine whether the men elected to it under the forms of the law were elected or not elected by a majority of the ballots actually cast. The machinery of the count and canvass is designed to secure results expressive of the will of the people. The Governor and Council, in the exercise of the ministerial functions of a canvassing board, are merely a part of this machinery. Their duty is to do their work according to the laws which they have sworn to obey, leaving the settlement of disputed or doubtful cases to the final and only authority competent under the Constitution to dispose of them.

The Courts of the United States.

As the courts of the United States are now organized the administration of justice is so long delayed that in many cases it amounts almost to a practical denial of that at Washington, regularly entered on the business is growing every year, and the calendars are loaded in the District and Cirbuit Courts beyond the capacity of the present Judges to try the causes

Different modes of relief have been suggested, and opinions as to the proper plan differ as widely as these propositions do much favored by the bar and by eminent jurists. It will probably be created at no distant day, as a matter of imperative necessity, owing to the increasing infirmities of some of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who are disinctined to die, and will not resign. Four of the nine aggregate two hopelessly incapacitated for service by paralysis. It cannot, therefore, be called a lively bench.

The most immediate remedy proposed by the profession is an increase in the number of Circuit Judges, perhaps to the extent of fifteen or twenty. This would relieve the the appeals in cases of small importance. until after the Presidential election. Neither ing out a few thousand advertising circu- membered while standing on their own

the Democrats nor the stalwart Republi- lars, which are thrown aside as soon as cans are inclined to give this valuable patronage to HAYES, and it will be reserved for the incoming President, whoever he may

But there are reforms in the judiciary system that ought not to be deferred. Litigants before the Supreme Court of the United States and the courts of the District of Columbia complain justly of the grievous costs to which they are subjected by the clerks who tax them. They have a fee bill of their own, wholly exempt from revision. The clerkship of the Supreme Court is believed to be one of the most valuable offices in the country, being estimated at from twenty-five to forty thousand dollars a year. No returns are made of the fees received, and the estimate is necessarily speculative, but is based on the business before that tri-

bunal. The clerkship of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia-a name that should not be tolerated, because of the confusion it causes-is also very lucrative, but to what extent is not known, for the following reason, given in the report of the Attorney-General:

"This does not include the earnings, however, of the Clerk of the Court of the United States in the District of Columbia. This latter officer is practically exempt from the restrictions legally thrown around clerks of the United States courts in other judicial districts, in not being required to make a return of the emcluments to the Department of Justice, or to submit the accounts of office expenses in any way to its inspection in the manner of

Long continued favoritism has exempted these two offices from the general rule applicable to all other clerks, and without a color of reason to justify an exception which has become a burden to litigants before those courts.

Another abuse connected with the judiciary is the office of United States Commissioner. Of these functionaries there are nearly two thousand scattered over the country. They live by fees arbitrarily collected, and make no report of them to the Department of Justice. Their interest is to promote litigation, and consequently trivial prosecutions are encouraged at large cost to the Treasury. Last year this item footed up \$111,298.31, and the reports show that it has increased rapidly for the last three

Certainly, the number of these Commissioners should be fixed by law for each distriet; their pay or emoluments ought to be fixed by law, and the Judges should have discretion to disallow fees, where warrants are issued on frivolous pretexts or multiplied unjustly.

Advertising Methods.

The practice of advertising business wares by means of circulars and price lists sent through the mails, or delivered in the city by messengers, seems to have greatly increased within a year. Many of these circulars are adorned with elaborate lithographic designs, sometimes printed in colors, and sometimes in black ink. Letting alone the cost for postage, the

expense of the mere manufacture of these cards must be very great, for the aim is to get them up in a shape so attractive that they shall command the attention of those who receive them; and, if they are to benefit the issuers of them to any extent, they must be scattered in large numbers, unles the goods advertised are adapted only to a small and select class. This puts on the merchant both a heavy printing and a heavy postage bill, which, perhaps, he might profitably incur if he was the only advertiser in this way, or only one of a few; for then his expensive and tasteful circulars might be read and remembered by the recipients of them. But when, as now, a man in the country finds two or three such cards in his Post Office box every other day, and the householder in town is annoyed at the frequent ringing of his door bell by the messengers who deliver them, the care and money spent in the preparation and sending out of these costly circulars are pretty apt to be wasted. People are bored by them, and toss them aside with vexation.

Unquestionably such means of advertising may be wisely and profitably adopted of one vote, and in spite of informality in | in the case of certain classes of books and some of the returns, is interesting at this certain objects of interest to a very limited number of persons, who are glad to get the information the circulars furnish; but where the goods offered for sale are inand his Council, and we do not understand | tended to meet a general demand, no matter how freely the cards are distributed they can be sent to only a small proportion of the possible purchasers. And the greater the variety of them, the less, of course, will be the attention paid to such business announcements.

We cannot wonder, however, that merpower to go into the equity of the election | chants groan under the burdens of advertising bills, and cudgel their brains to devise some scheme for lowering the expense of publishing their wares. In few departments of business, too, has there been more misrepresentation and downright swindling than in that of advertising. The flush times for that sort of thing were eight or ten years ago, when worthless sheets, with only a nominal circulation and no influence, scoured the city to obtain advertisements hesitating at no falsehood, and consenting to almost any terms, so long as they got what they were after. An enormous amount of money was obtained from advertisers in this way, much of which might about as well have been spent in sticking up posters in dark cellars.

But the tricks of frauds and swindlers cannot detract from the value of advertis ing in newspapers which really have extensive circulation, and which have a strong hold on the confidence of the public by reason of their intrinsic merit. There is no method of advertising comparable with that such journals furnish, and it is fortunate for merchants that it is within their reach They get the benefit of the power of iteraright. An appeal to the Supreme Court | tion, one of the greatest powers possessed by a newspaper, and by frequent repetition can docket, has no chance of a hearing in the fix their names and their business in the usual way before the lapse of two years, memories of the public. But they have a and it may be deferred much longer. The | right to demand that they shall be shown what they buy-to be told first how many impressions of their cards will be printed so that they shall be able to judgnother

they are getting the worth of the property Yet, as a rule, they are left to guess the circulation of the papers in which they advertise. They are asked to purchase something from each other. An appellate tribunal be- | they are not allowed to weigh, to handle, or tween the Circuit and the Supremo Courts is even to see. Men don't like to buy things in

How far a newspaper of large circulation which is jealous of every inch of its space and knows how to fill it to the advantage of its readers, is justified in giving up its columns to advertisers, is a very grave question. It is a privilege for the granting of hundred and ninety years, and a fifth is which it may be pabl handsomely, and yet inasmuch as its advertisements are, in the main, of much loss interest to the public than its other contents, they may absorb its space to the prejudice of its interest as a

vehicle of news and opinions. But so long as merchants can advertis their wares in THE SUN, for instance, in Supreme Court materially, by diminishing from 115,000 to 125,000 impressions daily, all of which are bought and read, they are But there is little prospect that either of foolish to spend more money than such are not shot while looking out of their own these methods will be seriously considered | publicity would cost in getting up and send-

they are glanced at, or perhaps not even opened. Though such an enormously expensive business, the true theory of advertising is not at all settled in the minds of many of those who lavish money on it.

What Irritates a Priest. A clerical friend in Clinton County, in resuming his subscription to THE SUN, without which he has found he could not get along at all, addresses us some serious words regarding our efforts to smooth the pathway

of distressed and perplexed lovers. He says: "I think it would be in good taste to curtail or throw into the store a lot or all of the profune, love-sick letters, as it is rather sinful to publish such love-sick twaddle and trash, which is too discusting to pollute Tex Sux with. If you do so you will merit much in the sight of Sep, and be less responsible on the day of judgment."

It may be true, as our friend, the priest, remarks, that some of the love letters we publish do not commend themselves to the judgment of the wise; and a harsh critic who does not take into account the peculiar position in which their writers are placed, may be not far wrong in calling them lovesick twaddle. Indeed, their authors are afflicted with that gentle malady, and that is why they come to us for the medicine of advice

As he well knows from experience, there are often relief and refreshment in the mere telling of woes. The heart feels lighter when it has exposed its secret sorrows and sought the balm of sympathy, Moreover, a few good-natured, cool, and common-sense words will often have a wonderful effect in cheering up people who have got into a morbid mood by too much brooding over their real or fancied troubles, especially when they are purely sentimental.

Shall we turn away with a snarl and a growl these interesting victims of the tender passion who crowd about us, simply because they are only love-sick? Is that one of the diseases for which no alleviation shall be offered? It does not so strike us; and the multitude of letters we receive descriptive of varying symptoms of the universal malady, from young and old, and from all conditions in life, bear witness that both our diagnosis and treatment commend themselves to the confidence of lovers.

No editor who is worthy to hold his place, and who deserves the respect of the public can forget-to use the language of our clerical friend-that he works in the sight of Gop, and will be held responsible for his use of his opportunities in the day of judgment. That is, he must be governed by right motives and sound principles, and not be swerved from them by mere expediency or any greed of material success. He must conscientiously and laboriously make his work just as good as he can, and do his best to keep himself on the side of truth and justice and to report facts exactly as they are. The editor of THE SUN has a sacred obligation as well as the priest in Clinton County, and can no more escape responsibility in the sight and at the judgment of GoD for his words and acts. That is indisputable, and it is a truth we are always ready and glad to hear him proclaim.

But as to the distraught lovers, poor souls! What sin is there in counselling and comforting them?

A Little Coincidence.

This we read in the chronicles of GRANT's recent visit to Washington:

"It happened as Gen. GRANT entered the church (the tropolitan M. E. Church) that the choir was singing. To Doum Laudamns."—the same which was made upon e entrie of the Prince of Wales at St. Paul's Cathernal after his recovery from his serious illness, some years ago, and the Cathedral of Notre Dame upon the occasion of nati-

Thus with the names of the next King of England and Emperor of India and of NAPOLEON are associated thoughts of Gen. GRANT. Of course, as the chronicle says, 'it happened.'

So "it happened" that GHANT chose for his coat of arms three crowns. "It happened" that during his stay in

Philadelphia his dreams were sweetened by his sleeping on the same couch on which the Emperor of Brazil formerly reposed. These things all happen. But those who

ake them happen are courtiers well acquainted with the weaknesses and the vaulting ambition of the Third Term candidate. Little things are often indicative of great

things. If Grant were ever again President, and by virtue of that office Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, the people might have more potent reason for associating thoughts of him with the names of the Kings and Emperors of the Old World

New Year's Day was celebrated vesterday in this city much as its predecessors for many a year have been, and much as its successors for many a year are likely to be. Just before the 1st of January, two questions are regularly started: One, whether the custom of calls will be as generally observed as ever; the other, whether the custom of offering wine to visitors will be generally abandoned. These questions were also answered yesterday in the regular way-the custom of calling was observed, and the juice of the grape held its own against coffee and beef tea. Probably some young men, to-day, are convinced that it was neither wise nor economical to get tipsy merely secause they could do so without expense. A partial reform in New Year's treating might be effected by practically recognizing that it is open house everywhere, and hence in offering a beverage, not urging it. Refusal should be ooked for as more probable than acceptance, and not misinterpreted.

St. JEROME EDMUNDS made a speech last Monday to his townsmen at Burlington, Vt. which was only remarkable for what it did not contain-it had no allusion to the third term, to Congressional measures, or to the possibility of ST. JEROME's being transferred to the

One of the features in the Los Pinos business was the refusal of Messrs. HATCH and ADAMS to receive the proffered surrender of several Indians on their doomed list, among them Douglass, Chief of the White River Utes. 'All or none" was HATCH's answer, ignoring the difficulty of getting all. Now he has none.

In the number of arrivals of vessels at New York from foreign ports, for the year just closed, a clear indication of slowly but steadily growing commercial activity is seen. The total number for 1876 was 5.731; for 1877 it was 6.244 for 1878 it was 7.348; for 1879 it was 8,077 This growth is still more distinctly noted in taking the most important class of arrivals. team vessels. Here the figures for 1876 are 973; for 1877 they are 1.074; for 1878 they are 1.310; for 1879 they are 1.591. The coastwise arrivals for the past year also show proportion-

Early on New Year's morning WILLIAM HUNTER of Philadelphia looked out of a window of his house at some passing masqueradors. A bullet struck one of his eyes, and it i elleved that he is fatally hurt.

ate gains.

If WILLIAM HUNTER is not already dead, he may find consolation in the thought that his calamity is a type of those that befall men on didays. It is usually the case that those who fare the worst on such occasions are men who windows, they are hable to be disdoorsteps by the bursting of a cannon, or to have their skulls pierced by a descending rocket stick while strolling in their own back Whereas those who enter into the thickest of the noisy and sometimes riotous

scenes incident to such days escape with noth ing more serious than a blackened eye or a scratched face. We do not attempt to tell why this is so; but so it is—a fact illustrated as often as the casualties of a holiday are printed. If this fact has any moral, it ought to be sup-

Of the eleven Police Justices in this city who get \$8,000 per year, and average about five hours of attendance in court each day, is there not one who can devise some plan to prevent the locking up of innocent persons in station houses all night?

pressed.

The noble residuary legacy of the late WILLIAM NIBLO to the library of the Young Men's Christian Association will, of course, greatly help that institution. Mr. Nunc's fortune, of which the association gets \$150,000, was largely and perhaps principally made from his famous theatre, Niblo's Garden; and those members of the Young Men's Christian Association that frequent that popular resort, with its exceedingly picturesque plays, will not wonder that it proved a source of wealth to its owner.

Last week Newark had a six-day woman's walk, which is the worst form of the walking epidemic, except walks of several thousand fractions of miles in an equal number of fractions of hours. This week, San Francisco has a six-day go-as-you-please, with a real Apache among the contestants, instead of the bogus Indian that appears in walking matches here.

PANCHO JIMINEZ, according to Captain-General BLANCO, was killed in his late attack upon Arroyo Blanco. But Cuban chiefs have a way of coming to life after being reported dead; and if not, other patriot insurgents take

It is a curious incident of the late walking match that Huones made 520 miles—the exact figures, taking even miles and discarding fractions, of his old opponent, O'LEARY, during the latter's greatest performance, that of winning the ASTLEY belt in London. It may be remembered that the Lepper made his first appearance in the walking world as a man who pledged himself to equal O'LEART's greatest record. The ridiculous fallure of his first attempt, despite the stimulus of "champagny wather," caused his promise to be forgotten. But, after many trials, to universal surprise he has sub stantially fulfilled it. Campana's 500 miles is another noteworthy incident. When his fraudulent walk in Bridgeport was exposed, it was predicted that he never could make 500 miles. Yet, after many trials, at last he has done it.

INDEX NOYES has been amusing himself in the region of the Dead Sea and in Egypt. American affairs in Parts have got on as well as ever during his absence, just as American affairs in London and St. Petersburg did after the departure of Mesers, STOUGHTON and PUBLO WELSH. Why not concentrate the three missions in one, and then abolish that one?

Lord BEACONSFIELD'S ambition is said to be to surpass his predecessors in the length of period during which he holds the Premiership without interruption. This, however, is not likely to happen, for the Earl of LIVERPOOL was Premier from 1812 to 1827-a period of nearly fifteen consecutive years. With this single ex-ception, however, he could easily surpass all his predecessors of the present century, as far as regards any single term. The longest of these continuous terms was that of Lord Mel-BOURNE—six years and a little over four months. DISEARLI will have concluded six years of continuous Premiership on the 20th of February next. But in his total service he will be still far behind Lord PALMERSTON, whose two terms aggrogated considerably over nine years.

The walking match and the butter and sheese fair 'eing disposed of, public attention is now at sure for the chess congress, to It is the fifth American chess gathering, and will comprise a tournament, a problem tourney, a congress for discussion, and a banquet, which last presumably will include chess cake in the pastry. A committee from New York, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn clubs bave arranged the rules, and each player who has paid his \$20 entrance fee will play two games with each other, in an order drawn by lot. The five prizes, though they would hardly tempt most men to severni weeks of close mental labor, and though trifling to those of a sixday move-as-you-please, are yet generous enough, it is hoped, to attract some players from the other side of the Atlantie-perhaps in the event of the Democratic fillibusters pre-BLACKBURNE and BIRD, the former a great blindfold player. But large numbers of entries are undesirable, as at this leisurely game a dozen players would occupy three weeks. though the devoted chess player takes no note of time, in a tournament the line must be drawn somewhere, and the limit allowed for a single move is fifteen minutes-though time saved in one hour is credited on the next. As usual, a drawn game counts half to each player.

Now that the Adirondack wilderness is covered with snow, and the trout have gone into winter quarters under a foot of ice the Lone Fisherman of Franklin County seeks recreation in warmer climes. Down in the heart of sunny Tennessee he has been chasing rabbits and pheasants, waxing enthusiastic as his stay was prolonged. All through the extra session Mr. WHEELER was camping in the Adirondacks. Perish the thought that he should pass the winter months in his newfound paradise!

The machinery of justice is exhibited in the CURRIE case. BARRYMORE and Miss CUM-MINS, the companions of the murdered actor, PORTER, remained at the scene of the tragedy for some time after, ready to give testimony about it. At last they went about their business. And now, months afterward, in the middle of their winter season, because they do not break engagements in order to go Texas and testify, they are assailed.

It is a perversion of the old custom of wishing Happy New Year to extend it to the entire routine of business-hurrying the words out in a perfunctory way, as something that has to be got rid of. It should not be regarded as any lack of courtesy to omit this salutation which is not designed for a universal and empty form of speech.

The Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn is without a pastor; but a church as he possibly could in Madrid of all that tran that can refuse, as it has done, to open its doors for a meeting of the Presbytery, because it does not want to be dragged into the TALMAGE fight. on one side or the other, deserves a paster, and a good one.

Breakers Ahead for the Third Termers in Cameron's Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 1 .- My connection with the Republican Committee of this State warrants me in stating that no other private citizen in the State of Punnsylvania has contributed more liberally to the campaign fund of the State Committee than the Hon. Jacob Bomberger of this city. This banker and broker has an acquaintance with almost all the business men and farmers in Daughin County—the home of General and also of Senator Don Cameron: therefore what Mr. Bomberger says respecting the political senument of these scope is trustworthy. He says: "If Grant is non-nated for Provident I know of one thousand formen K scans in this county alone who will vote for his of coment, because of their belief that Grant's election to direct term of the Presidency is the first step toward an

merican momerchy."

Mr Bemberger turther stated that any Republican in his opinion—Blance, Sterman, Conking, or Washburne-could carry Pennsylvania by 20,000 majority, but that if tien, tirant is the casuildate he would lose the State by more than 50,000 votes. That this is strong evidence, from an authoritative source, arminst the danger of third term for Grant will be convessed by every Republic can or Democrat in the "commonwealth of Don Cam-eron" who knows Mr. Bomberger. Pass.

More than Threescore and Ten. James McSair of Clyde's Corners, Huntinston, P. Q. de direcently in his light year. He was never sick until a lew hours before death.

THE ONE VOTE GOVERNOR.

How the Falrness of the Mussachusetts Whige Sented Gov. Marcus Morton

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have already laid down the principles upon which votes should be counted in all popular elections. I now give you the practice that should be pursued under them, in the course taken by Massachusetts public men when they seated Marcus Morton in the Governor's chair on a majority of

I find the account of that notable transaction already made to my hand since I wrote my last note, and send it to you for publication. It covers the entire subject. The course of the Massachusetts Whizs, on that memorable oceasion, in seating their opponent, is luminous with good sense and honesty, and is a fitting rebuke to all dirty pettifogging over returns to secure partisan ends. The story cannot be told too often.

Before leaving the subject, I should recognize the extraordinary pertinence of your exposi-tion of the Madigan Senatorial election, by which leading Rapublicans in Maine are shown to be implicated to an equal degree with Gov. Garcelon and his Council.

It is a most curious fact that the Republican

candidate for Governor, whom it is proposed to sacrifice by the counting-out process, was one of the Committee who counted out Madigan on precisely the ground now occupied by Garcelon. In view of this significant fact, what reply is possible by the Republicans who engaged in that transaction?

"A place of both your houses," in their JAMES S. PIKE. GOV. MORTON'S ELECTION - A MASSACHUSETTS PRECEDENT.

From the Boston Advertise Massachusetts Legislature of 1840 had is majority in both branches. Dringle P. Ring, J. Stimes Savage, Gorre Morry, Joseph Quincy, Minimutta, Decrees Summer, Bradford States Summer, Bradford States States Summer and the worth of the branches of the States of the S

Thumber to count and r port upon the votes for row and Lieutehant-Rovernor was, of course, made on both parties, the Whige having a in-jectis. Mr. to Bosha was Chartman. Their return, it will be the second of the view for to viernor and benten in they race in the same pager, while the Constitution required that they acoust he separate. There was much an spelling, which the Committee agreed manifolding the separate to the country to be where it was apparent what prison was intended. One exception only was male, where a vote in National to the exception only was male, where a vote in National the middle of the exception only was male, where a vote in National the man more important informality, which would even then have defeated Mr. Morton. It do malority, who had the newer absolutely in their bands, had been disposed to insist upon it. The return of the town of Westfield was for Morton. The Constitution required that a tair cosy of the record should be artested by the relection and Town Clerk, and shall be senied up and the exceed to the Secretary of the constitution required that a tair cosy of the record should be artested by the relection and the secretary of the commonwealth." The record was the secretary of the commonwealth. The record of the form was attested by the Sections and then exceeds in turn was attested by the Sections on the rest of the form the same and the control of the Town Clerk, which it was claimed did not safely be constitutioned requirement. But it was about a stall receive a superscription approximately the same as the return here this superscription, attested by the Constitutional requirement. But it was shed in both in motes, after much defeate, that the town should not be distrainfied on account of technical defects in the return. The vate of Westfield was admitted in the Section by a majority of 32 to 7 and in the House by 50 egants 45.

Charles Alien on Worcester, men one of the recommendate and in the House triped that the vote should be counted as the voters intended. He was aware that nice distinctions might be should be counted as the return, but it was not a matter of complaint that the expendent owe had not neclected it will be decirated Government. On the was also as a state of our

CALEB CUSHING AND THE FRAUD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your paper of Dec. 25 the assertion is made by one of our Washington correspondents that the late Hon. Caleb Cushing had prepared an opin ion in which he held that, in the event of the fallure of the two Houses of Congress to agree in declaring before the 4th of March, 1877, a President-elect, the then President (Gen. Grant) could legally hold over. This is untrue. It is an injustice to Mr. Cushing which I cannot suffer to pass uncontradicted. Mr. Cushing was not then in this country, but was at his post in Madrid as Minister Resident. Moreover, I know that such was not Mr. Cushing's opinion. I know, also, that Gen. Grant did not believe that he could legally hold over; but I do not assert that he would not have done so had the opportunity offered. I do know the late Senator Morton President of the Senate who would have assumed to be President of the United States, and would have been recognized as such by the Senate and all the civil and military officers of the Government. It was supposed at one time by the Republican leaders that the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives would at the last moment declare that there was no election by the people, and forthwith proceed to elect Mr. Tilden. This belief was, however, discovered not to be well founded several days before the final defeat of the filibusters, because there had been sufficient progress made in the negotiations between Hayee's managers and Southern Democrats to enable the former to assure Republicans who were not in this secret that the flibusters would

not succeed. I am the more anxious to have you correct this injustice to the memory of Mr. Cushing because he not only had no lot or part in the great fraud of 1876, but he fully agreed with you that Mr. Tilden was elected President of the United States. He held that the action of the Louisiana Returning Board was an outrage which could not be justified even by a latitudinarian construction of their powers under the election laws of that State. It was admitted, he said. that on the day of the election in Louisiana there was not a single disturbance at a single politing place throughout the State; that what-ever intimidation might have been employed, if any was, to deter the negroes from voting, it. curred months previous to the election. To say that intimidation, force, and violence six months previous could invalidate an election was preposterous, and to assert and maintain it would be a most dangerous precedent.

Mr. Cushing was in this country during the fall of 1876, but I believe returned to Madrid before the Presidential election. It was his conviction that Mr. Tilden would be elected after the result of the October elections was ascertained. He kept himself as well informed spired here in regard to the Presidential election, and watched with narricular interest the proceedings of Concress and the Electoral "Commission. He never doubted that the Commission would decide that the votes of Florida and Louisiana should be counted for Tilden till he learned of the decision in the Florida case. Even after that he thought that he Louisiana Case was so plain that the Commission would have to say that her electoral votes belonged to Tilden. And even on the 3d of March, to use his own language, he was very much surprised and disappointed when he received a telegram announcing that Hayes had been declared elected and would be inauturated.

Mr. Cushing had very positive convictions about the election of 1876, and he believed that the Forty-flith Comress not only had the power but that it was its duty to right the wrong which had been does. He thought the evidence of fraud was sufficient to warrant the unscating of Mr. Hayes, and that the Demacrate one to spired here in regard to the Presidential elec-

had been does. He warrant the unscating fraud was sufficient to warrant the unscating of Mr. Hayes, and that the Democrats ought to do it. Fidelits.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Viva Cuba Libre!

She shall be free! her sons the oath have taken. In high resolve, with hea t and faith unshaken; And patriet hands will tear the island gem Free tyrant Spain's pollared diadem. Once more, dear brothers, face the savage for Returning shot for shot and blow for blow, Perish in battle, or as freemen live, Pay the blood ransom, conquer, then forgive The time has passed for elemency and ruth Be ever taithful to the cause of truth. To freedom's standard rally, one and all. Remain it arms till the last letters tall. No notices course a people ever had

FRANCIS A. DURIYAGE.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.

Proposed Route Along the Line of the Abandoned Genesee Valley Canal. ROCHESTER, Dec. 30 .- A committee of citizens interested in the project of a new railroad from Rochester to 'Cuba, Allegany County, along the line of the abandoned Genesee Vatley Canal, met in Rochester to-day. They appointed a committee of three, including the Hon, Archibald Kennedy, member of the Assembly from Livingston County, to draft resolutions and present the project in its most favorable light to the Lezislature. The project contemplates a great sower in the bed of the Genesse Valley Canal in this city, with the railroad above and along its line running into the heart of the city. Several Eric Railway directors heartily favor the scheme. Their reason for so doing is said to be based on the probability that the Eric could buy up and absorb the new railway. This would give them a direct and almost complete line from the Pennsylvania coal and oil regions to western New York, with exceedingly improved depot and city facilities in Rochester. The project came before the Legislature last winter, and was defeated because of a disagreement between Rochester officials, who were working for the canal sewer, and the projectors of the railroad. These interests are now harmonized. Livingston County, to draft resolutions and pre-

nized. joint Committee of the Common Council The joint Committee of the Common Council and eitherns, who were appointed and seted in the Elevated Central Railroad interests, met this afternoon and resolved to request the Common Council to reconsider and adopt Vanderbilt's plans. Members of the Committee say that work on the Central Railroad engineer's plans, to take the tracks outside and south of the city, has been commenced.

Irish Polities; Ireland's Puture. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a mistake to say that the Conservatives, or any thinking men, allege that the Irish are so mixed that they are really British. The absurdity of this statement is its own condemnation. Save in the case of what is called the Plantation of Uister, the settlement of English in Ireland resembled their settlement in India-no nore, no less. These planted in Ulster were mainly Scotch and Welsh, of the same blood as the Irish themselves, and their descendants are not so numerous as many suppose. Some of the bifterest Orangemen have names as Irish as ny awn, while others are descendants of parents who abandoned name, religion, and language

who abandoned name, religion, and language together.

It is not true that a majority of the Irish Catholic clergy are Conservatives of any har, in that they are now more loyal than they once were. Any reader of Irish bistory of the years preceding the rehelition of '98 will be forced to own that some of the high elergy and inity descended to depties which would now be hardly credible. A very small intentry of the elergy are Conservatives, a majority are probably followers of O'Connell, the Repealer, while a large and constantly increasing minority are in favor of an appeal to arms. I have lived among Cutholic priests and assectated with them all my life, and know whereof I speak. Were the least changes of success visible, all the clergy who are Repealers would be heart and soul with what are known as the advanced party. They droud defeat and that is why they are Repealers.

Properties.

It is not true that a majority, or any consideration minority, of the advanced to the properties. It is not tene that a unjority, or any considerable minority, of the advanced party are unbelievers. The immense majority of the Catholic people of Ireland, nine-tentus of them, are neartand soul with the advanced party, which is, after all, the only Irish party—the party of liberty. But they are time, on account of the frequent defents, do not know their own strength, and obstrust themselves.

The majority of Irish Nationalists, as they are called, are coposed to the degrading of the pulpit by introducing English politics therein; they mourn the fact of the opposition of a minority of the deergy; but they know their duly to God and their country, are not unbelievers, and never will be.

nority of the elergy; but they know their dury to God and their country, are not unbelievers, and never will be.

A word as to Home Rulers and Repealers. The vast majority look on home rule or repeal as but steepling stones to future independence. There is hardly an exception.

We want nothing to do with England. As a free nation Ireland has a giorious future and she can be free. Did the majority of the people know their own strength no power on earth could bind them. It is Ireland's fear, not England's strength, that keeps the former ensiaved. In 1798 one county out of thirty-two kept 30,000 Englash soldiers at tay, and the conditions have not altered so much since as some dabblers in military science affect to believe.

What Ireland should seek is complete freedom, and them a union of all the small Stat a of Europe—Ireland, Belgium, Holland, Demark, Norway and Swelen, Greece, and one of the large States, France or Spain; a defensive union, all the allies pledged to defend each other if invaded, but not to support each other in augrassion.

San Francisco, Dec. 20.

SAN PHANCISCO, Dec. 20.

The Irish Question To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. I, as one Irishman, enter my protest against the political bur-esque on Ireland's sorrows about to be enacted by the trading politicians of New York and Brooklyn upon the arrival of Mr Parnell in this country.

The Committee, commencing with the name of the Chairman down to that of the last of the actors, with but wexceptions, care as much for Ireland as a bull cares there are redeeming features about the

order, more knowledge of chemistry, more money and order to put it to a right use, and more outly of ber unformative to put it to a right use, and more outly of ber unformative account of the control o

hearts of wives, mothers, sisters, and doughters all over the land. Men tell us that "prohibition will not cure drunkenness," and that it is not the logical remedy for the evil. Of course liquor will be sold despite prohibition; nuprincipled persons will siways be found to run risks for the sake of money; but who can deny that in every town where a prohibitory law is tolerably well enreed, there is little drunkenness compared with places where no such law exists? In this town liquor selling is articles, and though I have lived here over ten years. 12,020,500 francs; Madeletue. 11,477,500 fran orbidden, and though I have level here over ten years, thave never seen a dranken man in the streets, por parties of newsy, discriberty men under the influence of quor. Drankards and irmusellers will declare how easy t is to set liquid, but the scriberal sobriety speaks for test. In the flourishing form of Vineland, liquid solling a torbidden, and the results are most as islandary to all conditions. Where there are no harrowing—his places. or whose heart is broken, no doubt by descript to tier than life, would stop the

The Norwich Religious Disturbance.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I fully gree with the "Bridgeport Epi-capalian" in his on on the Narwich disturbance. In my opinion Mr Montgomery's church is, to say the least, contemptible. At the same time, I deplore the fully of Protesiants in allowing apostates to occupy their polynes. It is important in a court of law that the previous character of a there the observer a state of it. Now, would it not be the control of the state NEWARE, N. J., Dec. 29.

Beacon Richard Smith's Lawsuit.

ing heard for a long time of Pencen Richard Smith, the truly good man, I was delighted the other day to run truly good man, I was delighted the other day to run across his name, even though it occurred in a lowest. It there appears that this truly good man was detendant in a suit for quater for gift by one doin flowers. As Describe flowers has gone through that hitle for a read for like pit to be missed for the missed to secure a single countries. in the livery when begal proceedings commenced since in the livery broken begal proceedings commenced since the since defendant.

Here is the since defendant.

Here is the since defendant.

Here is the since is defendant.

Here is the since is this maker right before the wrecket on this icc. Some at them were cated, and all might have been at they had been a since is a since with a since is the since is t by the machinations of those wicked partners, I remain Yours,

Gov. Garcelon's Backbone Admired.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sir: I nom-Democrat I know of who appears to have backbone chough left to enable him to stand squarely on the sate of the Constitution and law man is emergency, and who will not be the constitution and law man is emergency, and who will not be the constitution and law man in the constitution and law man is the constitution. e telimidated by any anomal of Rejument bowl-could be corted, and it elected he would take his J. D. st.

PATERSON, Dec. 21.

SUNBEAMS.

-A man who caught malaria while imisoned in a jail at North Adams, Mass., has sued town for damages.

-A joker at Brazil, Ind., exploded some powder among a party of sleeping tramps, destroying the sight of two of then

-The Bavarian Premier, Herr Pfretschner,

has disclaimed any idea of ceding the Bayarian railways

-A Rochester horse, frightened by a first sight of a railroad train, trembled violently a few min-

-The Hotel Binds, in Paris, is kept by a man of that name, formerly an employee of Di-lie has all sorts of American delicacies.

-Miss Drever, a young lady belonging to ashiomible society in San Francisco, has shocked her triends by suppopping her betrothal to a Chinaman. -There is a sudden cessation of prosper-

ity at Virginia City, Nev. Mining stacks are down, work

in the mines has stopped, and the poor are destitute in the midst of an uncommonly cold winter. No other man in the world of his years has known and conversed with so many celebrated and interesting persons as has the Prince of Wales, and con-sequently he is unusually well informed, though little of

Sir Harcourt Johnstone, M. P. (a near relative of Sir William Harcourt, lately told his constitu-ents that people imagined Mr. Gladstone would resume the leadership of his party, but that Mr. Gladstone had positively told him lately that he would never do so

-John Maddocks and Henry Quin of Dubin, the former in the clear and unencumbered possession of \$20,000 a year, and both in tall possession of health and competence, committed smelde early in the century for no other reason than that they were tired of the un-

varied rejetitions and ammoments to them insupport-ably invinit, of existence.

—A Chicago thief shaved off his moustuche after redding a lady in the street, and by that means made it impossible for her to identify him when he was arrested; but he could not long resist the desire to look his best, and three months later, when the new moustache had grown like the old one, she recognized

him in a crowd, and he has been convicted -A little boy starved to death, at Pittsburgh, in consequence of a threat disease that prevented his swall-wing anything. He lived four weeks with-out cating or definking. His pleadings for food wers pittod, and he trequently dreamed of entoying samptions remain only in a wake to dreadful hunger and thirst. Just before he died be asked his mother if they would have & good dinner for him in heaven.

-A great many strange, eventful histories were connected with the Old King's Bench prison in Londen, now being dismantled. Some men cassed almost a Metime there. In fact, it is on record that a prisquer whicentered a Captain went out an Admiral. Among the naval celebrities who had been sheltered by it was the Enri of Dundouald, famous in South American wars as Leef Cocheans, who escaped over the recoust court.

-At a Sunday school festival at Beaver, Pa, the Rev. Mr Sands made an address on the subject of Christ. The superintencent, Mr. Calhoun, interrupted to suggest that the children be informed of the fact that Christ's birthday was not known. The paster did not comply, and Sr. Cathoun began to make the explanation himself. Mr. Samis went up to him and said. "Sit down and stop this harange." Mr. Cathoun then anarity jostiled and berated the elergyman, and two elders forcibly led him away, while the testival ended in disorder.

-A St. Louis quack doctor, who professed to cure all diseases through the help of spirits, bargained to rid a man of rheumatism for \$300. They could not agree, at first, as to whether the money should be paid. before the recovery or atterward. The quack finally proposed that the \$800 be placed in a scaled envelope and kept for twelve days by a third person. Then, if the pa-tient was well, it should be given to the doctor, but if he was still ill, it should be returned to him. The dupe readily agreed to this; but when the time was up, and he had as much rheumatism as ever, he tore open the en-velope and found in it only scraps of worthless paper. The doctor was arrested.

-A teamster at Carson, Nev., was told that semebody in Paris had offered a prize of four thousand dollars to anybody who traced a figure like the following, without lifting the pencil, going over a line twice, or making any crasures:

Although he was informed that the thing was impossible he persistently worked at it night and day until he be-came a hunatic. In an asylum he still spends most of his

ime at the problem. -The true version of the story about Prince Bismarck and the "boulders" is the following: The German Chancellor once said in one of his familiar discourses: "In politics (quanti je f. is la politique ") I ach as I do out duck shooting-I put my foot on one bonider and do not take it off till I see my way to another. When I do, I step on to the new boulder, and leave the old one behind; and so on until I am out of the march." This scems a very apposite illustration of the Chancellor's, Austria was his boulder in the case of Denmark: France was his boulder in stalking down Austria: Russia was his boulder when France was to be beaten-and he is probably new looking out for a new boulder to deteat sometosis else. The awkward part of it, too, is that he not only leaves his old boulder behind, but he kicks it

over in his next step. -Like his brother the Prince of Wales, the quantity, and is a steady opponent of the German custom of turning dimer into a wearsome erromov protracted beyond all reasonable limit by a cumbrous mess. At the little dimers at Eastwell there is no bewildering number of dishes, but a good, straightforward bill of A Pew Words to "A Broken-Hearted fare, which may be eaten through with percet enjoy To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The cry of banquets-dishes the mere mention of which sets the anguish from "A Broken-Hearted Mother" in This Sus must strike a thousand responsive echees in the said. Armining brought the Remain legions to naught and

-The value of certain churches in Paris is thus given. St. Eustache, 28,807,384 frames, of which 308,701 frames is for works of art and decoration; St. Roch. 16,850,508 frames; St. Germain PAuxerrals, pice, 9,200,000 france, St. Augustin, 7,000,000 france; St. Clothilde, 5,287,000 france, of which the decuration has cost 565,000 francs; St. Germain des Prés, 4,500,000 trancs; Notre Dame de Lorette and St. Vincent de Paul Peach 8.000,000 francs; and twenty-two others at 1.000,000 francs and over. The value of religious buildings for Protestant worship is given at 0,537,888 france, of which 3,923,821 france is estimated for the Temple of the Oratoire, St. Honoré, and for the two synagorous in the Blue de la Victoire and Rue des Tournelles, 4,422,570 france. The works of art in the shape of paintings, sculpture frescoes, &c., contained in the churches under the super-vision of the city of Paris are valued at 0,110,300 fr., of which 2,301,004 fr. is apportioned to painting, 1,770,040 fr. to sculpture, and 040,200 fr. to stained glass.

-Moody and Sankey have been laboring for more than a mouth in St. Louis, but without their customary success. The meetings have been crowded, but emotion has been searce and conversions few. The loca newspapers have printed full reports, and the rice gy of the city have generally counteranced the movement, but the result is unsatisfactory to the cvan gelists. "Keershooly acknowledges that Mr. Sankey has a cultivated voice," says the St. Louis Republican, "that his intonations are perfection in themselves, and that is his residing of old hymns he brings out hister besides the existence of which were not dreamed of, All who have heard Mr. Mondy-and their number is legion—are unanimous in their expressions or admiranous for his abilities as an exhapter, yet men and women fisten without the least as parent emotion. The fisteners meeting declared that he was " sick and fired of this carelessness as to salvation."

-A decay of temperance sentiment in New TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec. Not have no heard to a loss time of Process Rights South the change for the worse within twenty five may that the change for the worse within twenty five years is particularly marked in villages. Montpelier, VI. is illustratively described. "Thirty leptor more about the wapapers of the town. The town acting the seasons of liquors, which is supposed to provide the actine to necessary cases, is run to make it may This is allowed the village community of New Engand, where the still of intemperance is smalled upon rather than deand held in check by a strate body of total at try when the temperance retained in heavy ton Amend, in an article on the same or so t, savene cause of trouble to that the advances of the advance form are too often of a provious for our starts, and there I fore their work does more narm than good